

Pickett gave the order to charge fifty years ago.

With Major Bentley was a well preserved gentleman, Major T. C. Holland of the Twenty-eighth Virginia, and the color bearer, Thomas H. O'Brien of Company A, Fifty-seventh Virginia, who lives in Appomattox county.

In the ranks was W. H. Turpin of the Fifty-third Virginia, who wore the uniform in which he charged behind Pickett. It lacked buttons. It was faded, dingy and ragged. But Turpin displayed it proudly and marched up and down between the "Yanks" to let them see that his feet were bound up in flags just as they were in the battle, when he shot twenty yards from where they met the Pennsylvania brigade to-day.

D. B. Easley of the Fourteenth Virginia told the story of Armistead's death, but his voice broke. He couldn't believe, he said, that Armistead had been killed. He knelt over him, ready to fire, but three Federals jabbed him with bayonets and called on him to surrender.

"I was near Gen. Pickett," said John R. Norsworthy of the Third Virginia, "when Gen. Lee told him that attacks on the Federal right and left had failed and that the center would have to be attacked. 'It's a desperate situation,' said Lee. 'Do you think you can do it?' 'I'll try,' said Gen. Pickett."

"We knew what we were up against," said Charles T. Cochr of Richmond, the adjutant of Pickett's men. "Why word had come to us over on Seminary Ridge that the Yankees had all creation with them. Our scouts reported that they could hear orders, 'Attention, universe.' 'Nations, fall into line.' By kingdoms, right wheel, march!"

Has Praise for "Yanks."

C. P. Deering of Cadiz, Ky., held a group. "Nobody could ever say anything against the Yanks when I was around," he said. "When they had us beaten they did not try to kill us. They gave us what food they had and half a loaf was better than no loaf at all. I was quite incidentally, 'a shell had hurt my foot, but I kept going some way.'"

The remnants of the Philadelphia brigade, made up of the Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second and 106th Pennsylvania regiments, that were to-day to receive Pickett's men, was commanded by Major Robert Stokes. He was brought with him the old headgear of the flag of Hancock's corps, the white cloth leaf on a field of blue with a vertical red line. They received the charge of friendship and good will strong on ground that they fought years ago to hold in memory of the battle.

The spectacle of the meeting of the Confederates and Union men was witnessed by Major-General Daniel E. Sickles. The aged General came in the field in an open automobile, accompanying him was Mr. Helen D. Longstreet, the widow of Gen. Sickles's antagonist on the second day of the battle.

Sickles Receives Veterans.

While the veterans were exchanging reminiscences they collected around Gen. Sickles's automobile and shook hands with him. Gen. Sickles heard with manifest delight the stories told by Pickett's men and by Webb's.

After the stories had been told and the handshaking was over Col. Schoonmaker presented to every man of Pickett's division a medal struck in memory of the peaceful charge. From a ribbon of red, white and blue stripes depended a bronze disk upon one side of which was engraved, "The Philadelphia Brigade, July 2, 1863—July 2, 1913. Pickett's Division," and upon the other: "Presented by John W. Wamaker through the Philadelphia Brigade as a token of peace."

"Pin that on tight," said an old man in gray. "I wouldn't lose that for half my farm."

The brigade presented to their old comrade a large silk American flag, J. Hampton Denney, of Philadelphia, made the presentation speech. Capt. R. W. Douthat of the Eleventh Virginia responded on behalf of Pickett's men. There was more cheering and blue and gray marched together to the big tent where Governor's day was being celebrated.

Thousands Hear Sulzer.

Not less than 10,000 men met in the tent to hear the Governor praise the valor of their State troops. A committee of Representatives and Senators and Vice-Presidents, Marshall arrived this afternoon to take part in the celebration. They were met at the town of Gettysburg by a squadron of the Fifteenth Cavalry. The big guns boomed the Vice-Presidential salute, and the Vice-President and Mrs. Marshall and the committee were escorted to the encampment.

It has been a characteristic of the reunion that little fuss is made over persons that ordinarily get a lot of attention. Nor did the veterans get excited to-day because they had a Vice-President among them, a few Senators and a lot of Representatives. They had been passing Governors every day without bothering to ask for their names.

Governor Tener of Pennsylvania presided at the celebration in the big tent. Along the front on the stage were Governor Sulzer, the Vice-President, who was the only person in the great tent with a lighted cigar in his mouth. Speaker Champ Clark, Senators Shelby of Indiana and Penrose of Pennsylvania, and more Generals and other important people than one could count readily.

The Pennsylvania Governor introduced Gov. Sulzer.

Gov. Sulzer said:

"My Friends: We meet on the far famed field of Gettysburg, dedicated to the freedom of man, consecrated to the heroic man, living and dead, whose struggle has made Gettysburg immortal and hallowed this ground for all the centuries yet to come."

"All glory to the men from upland and from lowland that met here to do or die for country. Their fame is secure. Their memory will endure. Their deeds shall never be forgotten."

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In that clash of steel and by the trial of battle it was decided then and here that all men must be free and that the republic of the fathers shall not perish from the earth.

"Half a century has come and gone since the terrific conflict, but the intervening years have only added greater splendor to the sacrifice sublime and a grander glory to the victory triumphant."

"History tells us truly that on this field was fought the decisive battle of the war between the States; that it was here the flood tide of the fate of Union—all that we are, and all that we hope to be—turned toward Old Glory, that it was here the triumph of the Stars and Stripes over the Stars and Bars saved from dissolution the greatest republic the sun of noon has ever seen, and that the valor, and the heroism, and the devotion, and the civility here displayed by the men of Lee and the men of Meade will live throughout the years of time—the heritage of all—in the song and story of America."

Gov. Mann Grateful.

Governor Mann of Virginia made a particularly pleasing speech. He said he thought he had a right to call the men in blue comrades as well as the men in gray. He wanted everybody in the North to know that the Confederate veterans had been treated beautifully, that the Government had expressed a wish to have it gratified.

"Of course," said the Governor, "the State of Pennsylvania owes us something, although when we came here in '63 we came without an invitation. What we wanted then was something to eat."

"They say it took Moses forty years to lead the children of Israel to the promised land. My friends, Stonewall Jackson would have trotted them through in a week."

"We will never have another civil war in this country. We got enough of it fifty years ago, all of us. And we won't let anybody else get the better of us. We keep each other for our own beatings. And let me tell you this to the young men of the South who fight as bravely for the Union as their daddies fought against it."

Veterans' Stories Win.

Governor after Governor got up and praised the courage of the troops that his State had sent. After the simply told stories of the veterans, stories pure gold, the speeches of the Governors sounded rather mediocre. The only people whose talk counts for much around here are the men who did the fighting.

After the Governors' celebration ended the veterans of New York met in the big tent and held their reunion. The meeting was opened by Col. Lewis R. Stegman, chairman of the New York Monuments Commission, Gen. Horatio C. King presided. Gov. Sulzer made his second speech of the day, in which he praised the bravery of the soldiers of the New York State. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was the special orator of the reunion. Five thousand New York veterans joined in singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

There were addresses by Col. Andrew Cowan, president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; Col. Edmund Berkeley of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment; Capt. Albert Mills of the Eighth New York Cavalry, and John H. Leathers of the Second Virginia Infantry. Gen. King read a poem, "Gettysburg," and the meeting closed with the singing of the "Doxology" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Regimental Reunions.

Many regimental reunions were held earlier in the day. The Tenth New York Cavalry, the Third New York Cavalry, the Eleventh New York Cavalry, the 145th New York Volunteers, the Philadelphia Brigade Association, the Union Veteran Legion, the Ninety-fifth New York, the 139th and 140th Pennsylvania, the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, the Army and Navy Medal of Honor Legion and the Old Bucktails of the First Pennsylvania all held meetings.

The Southern veterans marched to the headquarters of Gen. Hunter Liggett, commanding the encampment, brought their band with them, played and sang "Dixie" and gave the rebel yell. An infantry band gave a concert for the Confederates and there was much visiting around and handshaking.

Fireworks began to flash from Little Round Top and other elevations on the battlefield when darkness fell. The Pennsylvania commission had spent much money for those fireworks and was bent on making a showing. What's more, the fireworks by the hundreds marked the course of the shells that were fired by the guns of Alexander and Hunt so many years ago. Bombs reproduced the roar of cannon. Hundreds of strings of firecrackers imitated the rifle fire of the battle.

To-day's splendid charge by the Confederates on the Bloody Angle and the celebrations in the big tent really completed the reunion so far as the veterans themselves are concerned. Tomorrow will be a sort of immense display. Fourth of July celebration with President Wilson to give the affair more tone. The President will arrive tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Old Soldiers Go Home.

Hundreds of the old soldiers left for their homes this evening. Thousands will go to-morrow, and on Saturday there will be hardly a regiment left by evening. The camp closes officially next Sunday morning.

Without any question the most remarkable feature of the encampment has been the good health of the 50,000 old men, many of whom came more than 1,000 miles to have a part in the semi-centennial. Instead of injuring them or weakening them the experience has actually been beneficial. The surgeons say the old soldiers look better than when they arrived here. Good treatment, good and ample food, fine air and the mental stimulus of the celebration have done wonders for them. There were no deaths to-day and few prostrations. Eight out of 50,000 have died since the encampment began.

\$1,000 FOR SICKLES FROM THAW.

Slayer Would Start Fund for Needy Veterans.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 3.—Col. H. W. Schoonmaker, chairman of the Pennsylvania Monuments Commission, received from Harry K. Thaw to-day a letter in which was enclosed \$1,000 in ten \$100 bills.

Thaw wrote that he had read about the financial difficulties of Gen. Sickles, that he sympathized with the General and that he wished to contribute \$1,000 as the share of a Pennsylvania fund.

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LAMAR'S INDICTMENT IS UNDER DISCUSSION

Impersonating a Federal Officer Made a Misdemeanor by Statute.

NO ACTION TAKEN YET

One Interpretation of Law Makes Congressman State Officers.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Lawyers in Washington displayed much interest to-day in the suggestion that David Lamar might be prosecuted under the Federal statutes for impersonating Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania and Representative Daniel R. Jordan of New York in telephone conversations with regard to Union Pacific litigation, as he frankly confessed he had done when he testified before the Senate committee investigating the lobby yesterday. A section of the Revised Statutes makes it a misdemeanor for any one to impersonate a Federal officer.

Persons who had this provision in mind suggested that eventually Attorney-General McReynolds might undertake to procure an indictment against Mr. Lamar. Lamar in his testimony yesterday admitted without any reservation that he had at different times represented himself to be Representative Palmer and Representative Jordan in conversations over the telephone. At one point in his testimony Mr. Lamar said:

Admitted He Used Names.

"Using the name of Congressman Daniel J. Jordan I attempted to have a conversation with Judge Lovett, but he would not talk with me. I saw a brief message with his secretary that Mr. Jordan would like him to confer with Mr. Edward Lauterbach, that Mr. Lauterbach could be of service to him in matters connected with the question of the Union Pacific railway measure introduced in 1909 and approved in 1910 several sections framed with a view to exempting the 'transportation trust' from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law."

Lamar Prepared Data.

Mr. Lamar prepared documents showing the "evil character" of several sections of the law. These happened to be, so Senator Cummins told the committee, among the sections which he had opposed.

"I am immensely surprised to learn of the source of my information," Martin disclaimed all knowledge of the chronology of the steel trust resolution and the course of events from the time he and Lamar drafted it until Representative Stanley introduced it in the House of Representatives. He also disclaimed any knowledge of the misuse of the draft of the resolution by Lamar and Lauterbach in New York in their confessed efforts to impress leading financiers and counsel for the Steel Corporation with the menace of the document.

In a short statement which Mr. Martin volunteered at the conclusion of his testimony he endeavored to tell the committee that he was positive of the existence of a powerful and insidious lobby engaged in various activities in Washington.

At the afternoon session of G. H. Powell, member of the California Citrus Fruit Growers Association, was examined by the committee. Mr. Powell, who was formerly assistant chief of the bureau of plant industry, is under salary from the fruit growers' association and is in Washington in that interest.

The committee will resume its sessions on Monday. Chairman Overman has summoned Edward Lauterbach to appear on Monday, and David Lamar is still under subpoena.

McReynolds Inactive.

Intimates of the Attorney-General said tonight they did not believe the Attorney-General would take the initiative with respect to moving against Mr. Lamar unless the matter was brought before him by some legislative official or member of Congress.

It was learned authoritatively that the Attorney-General is fully aware that if the statute referred to should be invoked by the Department of Justice against Mr. Lamar, the debatable question of whether or not a member of Congress can be classed as a Federal official would be encountered at the very outset.

The question was raised yesterday whether or not David Lamar could be reached under the State laws. District Attorney Whitman, when asked about the affair, said he had not yet given it consideration.

From other sources, however, it was learned that complaints may be lodged with the District Attorney against Lamar. A study of the State laws was made by various lawyers, and several of them insisted that there are statutes applicable in the present instance.

Section No. 925, headed "False rumors as to stocks, bonds and public funds," provides that any person who with intent to affect the market price of securities, knowingly circulates any false rumor is punishable by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment of not more than three years.

Charges of unprofessional conduct, it was learned yesterday, are likely soon to be filed with the Bar Association against Edward Lauterbach as a result of the lobby investigation now going on in Washington. Men are at work gathering evidence and making a careful analysis of the testimony in Washington to get all facts relating to the lawyer.

When Mr. Lauterbach was seen yesterday by reporters he was leaving his office, 22 William street. He looked worried and acted like a man who had a burden on his shoulders. He was affable enough, but he said he could not discuss the charges against him or any part of Lamar's testimony until he went on the witness stand before the investigating committee next Tuesday.

"Did you know," he was asked, "Mr. Lamar's efforts in your behalf in telephoning either to the Union Pacific officials or to Mr. Lewis Cass Leidy?"

"I shall have nothing to say until I get to Washington next Tuesday," he answered.

TELLS OF ANTI-TRUST LEAGUE Membership a Secret Lobby Committee Hears.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Anti-Trust League blew up with a faint report before the senatorial committee investigating the lobby to-day. Henry B. Martin, who styles himself as secretary of the league and who says he was re-elected "by a referendum vote two years ago last spring," was early called to the stand. For nearly three hours he entertained the committee with an unwilling recount of the methods of his organization.

Mr. Martin first explained to the committee that the purposes of the "anti-trust league" were the "seeking to secure the enforcement of the anti-trust laws, without fear of favor and upon all offenders."

Senator Cummins conducted the examination, which, beginning with the organization of the "anti-trust league," led by devious ways and through a morass of scanty recollections and failing memory to the time when Mr. Martin and David Lamar collaborated upon the framing of the resolution which was later introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Stanley of Kentucky. This was the resolution which authorized the investigation of the affairs of the Steel Corporation a year ago.

According to Mr. Martin the Anti-Trust League was organized about 1900, its founders being Herman Schullies, a Washington lawyer; W. M. Morgan of Idaho, M. L. Lockwood of Oklahoma and James Barrett of Georgia. All of the questions propounded by Senator Cummins to the witness as to the growth or present extent of membership of the organization were skillfully evaded by Martin on the ground that the disclosure of the names of the members would result in reprisals being taken upon them by the "unscrupulous leaders of the great industrial, commercial and transportation interests of the United States."

The present officers of the Anti-Trust League are M. L. Lockwood of Oklahoma, president; Henry B. Martin of New York and Washington, secretary; Cotter B. Bide of Washington, treasurer, and Herman Schullies, counsel. Mr. Martin is the only officer of the organization who receives compensation. He was not asked to mount on the witness stand in the past, but said he was not under salary now.

"Is Mr. Lamar a member of your association?" asked Senator Cummins.

"In a way," answered Mr. Martin. He then told the committee he had known Mr. Lamar since shortly after the panic of 1907. He saw him in the last six or seven years probably a hundred times. He met him in a corridor of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and had many conferences with him since. He had been at Mr. Lamar's house in New York, but did not recollect ever having been entertained by him, "except perhaps at a very active in having struck from the Mann-Elkins railway measure introduced in 1909 and approved in 1910 several sections framed with a view to exempting the 'transportation trust' from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law."

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MORGAN ON LAMAR AND LAUTERBACH

Denies That Father Ever Had Friendship for Lawyer or "The Wolf."

BRANDS STORY AS "LIE"

Tells of Offer to End Steel Inquiry for "Ridiculously Small" Price.

J. Pierpont Morgan, discussing the testimony given by David Lamar in Washington, denounced both Lamar and Edward Lauterbach yesterday afternoon.

He referred to both men as "vermin" and he denied as "an infernal lie" Lamar's assertion that Lauterbach had been a "dear, close and intimate friend for years" of the late Mr. Morgan.

"This is an infernal lie and you may quote me as saying so," said the banker. "There was no close or dear or intimate friendship with either Lamar or Lauterbach."

Mr. Morgan saw them. Yes, as he saw a lot of other vermin. It was always at Lamar's solicitation. I have a lot of letters in which Lamar begged for an interview with Mr. Morgan. Mr. Morgan never answered those letters. Mr. Morgan in later years never saw Lamar at the library, or his home or any other place."

Taking up the Stanley investigation Mr. Morgan said he was sorry that Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, was not in the city.

Price "Ridiculously Small."

"He could tell you more about the Stanley investigation of the Steel Corporation and its origin in Lamar," he said.

"Did Lamar offer to see to it that the investigation would be called off for a price?" Mr. Morgan was asked.

"Yes, he did," was the reply.

"What was the price named?"

Mr. Morgan laughed outright. His eyes twinkled and he smiled as he replied:

"The price was so ridiculously small that I would be ashamed to tell you."

There was a rumor at the time the steel investigation was started that Lamar was at the bottom of it.

Testimony Amused Mr. Morgan.

Mr. Morgan yesterday was much amused at the part of Lamar's testimony wherein Lamar expressed solicitude for Lewis Cass Leidy's spiritual welfare when the two were talking over the telephone and Lamar was posing as "Congressman Palmer." Mr. Morgan said he was with Mr. Leidy at the time the telephone conversation took place.

Directors of the Union Pacific said that they considered the charge of Lamar that the Union Pacific had falsified its accounts "to the tune of \$52,000,000" resulting in enriching by millions E. H. Harriman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. was unworthy of a reply. The accounts would speak for themselves, they asserted. Though the directors feel that no statement emanating from Lamar would carry weight with the public, it is hardly possible that because of the technical nature of the charge a specific statement as to the facts may be made next week.

Reports of the Union Pacific for 1900 and 1901 were in high demand among bond and brokerage houses yesterday in view of the desire of financial men to see the facts for themselves. The reports were scarce.

Explains Apparent Discrepancy.

Clear explanation of the apparent discrepancy in the balance sheets of 1900 and 1901, which Lamar charges was a forgery, resulting in the loss to the company of \$52,000,000, was republished yesterday in the financial press.

The figures as given in the statement semi-officially prepared in 1911 show that the item of \$52,705,534 was deducted from the asset side of the balance sheet. During the year from 1900 to 1901 the Union Pacific had added to its assets by purchase \$129,927,377 in Southern and Northern Pacific stock. The net increase of assets in securities in 1901 over those of 1900 was, however, only \$45,294,272 on the balance sheet. The difference between the real increase of over \$129,927,377 in assets and the increase of \$45,294,272 shown on the books, namely, \$84,633,105, shows that the \$52,705,534 item questioned by Lamar was deducted from assets, together with other smaller amounts.

Bankers and lawyers inclined to the view yesterday that Lamar could not be punished on the strength of his testimony the day before, as there had been no demand for money made by him, according to his testimony. If such demand could be proved it was thought that serious consequences might be in store for "The Wolf."

BURNS WIFE WITH ACID.

Jealous Husband Tried to Make Her Drink Liquid, Says Mrs. Bosworth.

Joseph Bosworth, a grocer, 30 years old, who with his wife, Josephine, and their four-year-old daughter, Dora, live in rooms back of their store at 109 North Ninth street, Williamsburg, attempted early yesterday morning to force the women to swallow muriatic acid, and in his desperate resistance some of the fiery liquid burned her lips and chin and also injured the left leg of the child.

The women's screams caused a boy to run to the Bedford avenue police station, and Detectives O'Connor and Kavanaugh came and arrested Bosworth after a struggle. The woman and child were attended by an ambulance surgeon. The husband is held for a felony assault. He refused to tell where the acid was obtained and the bottle bore no label. The couple have been married six years. The husband, Mrs. Bosworth says, has always been jealous and that he shot at her two years ago.

TWO HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Cars Came Together on Morningside Drive—Driver Is Blamed.

An automobile owned by Mrs. J. W. Elliot of 200 Seventy-ninth street, Brooklyn, and driven by Louis E. Bostwick of 220 President street, Brooklyn, crashed into a car owned by Glen R. Palmer of 449 Riverside Drive and driven by Ernest Grimmer of 501 West 122d street, at 110th street and Morningside Drive last night. Charles Patterson, a lawyer, 30 years old of 346 East 160th street, and John Quirk, a salesman, 28 years old, of 260 West 102d street, passengers in the Elliot car, were thrown out on Morningside street. The cars were badly damaged and Quirk received abrasions on the face and back. Mr. Bostwick claimed that Grimmer had been driving his car recklessly and was going at an excessive rate of speed when the two machines struck.

FIRE SHOTS IN STREET CRASH.

Williamsburg Police Capture Man as He Flees From Flare.

After a street chase, broken several times by an exchange of pistol shots, the Williamsburg police yesterday captured Joseph Koffmann, whom they believe to be a Chicago gangster, after he was taken after he had been routed out of 215 St. Nicholas avenue, Williamsburg, by Mrs. Caroline Eberth. She found him in her flat on her return from shopping. She chased him to the roof, then to the cellar, and finally to the street, where the police captured him.

Koffmann, who also goes under the name of Joseph Goldring, lived at 1219 St. Williams street, an ornate singer, was the evening soloist. The soprano soloists ended at Pittsburgh.

THREE HELD AS JEWEL THIEVES.

Negroes Accused of Robbing Mrs. Quinn and Bijou Fernandez.

Three negroes were arrested yesterday, charged with thefts of jewels. Marion Meyers of 237 West Forty-se